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who spoke of the "Work now Facing the Peace Societies;" Mrs. James B. Hume, on "The Voice of Woman," and Congressman Knowland, on "The Duty of the United States." Resolutions were sent to President Wilson urging a truce among the warring nations and the substitution of arbitration for the force of arms.

. . . Two peace movements have been begun in Massachusetts. One is in the form of a peace petition post card, which reads thus:

"I hereby register my protest against war, and call on my Government to work with all governments toward world-wide disarmament and an international court of justice, properly policed, because I believe that this alone can secure that absolute necessity of civilization—world-wide peace."

This is issued by a war protest committee, consisting of Mrs. Margaret Deland, Mrs. Augustus Hemenway, Miss Louisa P. Loring, and others. These cards are being sent to women's clubs throughout the State for endorsement. The second movement is a stamp which is sold for the benefit of the Red Cross and is got out by the Progressive Women's Party of Boston.

. . . Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, of Boston, has devised a unique scheme for peace propaganda. She has prepared several good-sized posters representing war scenes, with the words "This is War" beneath each picture. At the end of the series is an appeal for disarmament and international peace and the words "This is Civilization." From these posters she has also had made lantern slides, and, with a lantern and a frame 7 x 10 feet mounted on her motor car, she has gone about Boston showing the pictures on street corners to the crowds that collect there. In Gloucester she succeeded in getting the local theaters to include her posters in their regular programs. There is great possibility in such publicity work.

. . . A professorship of Latin American history and economics has recently been anonymously endowed at Harvard University, with the avowed object of promoting friendly relations between the United States and Latin America. Dr. Oliveira de Lima, of Brazil, has been chosen as the first incumbent of the chair. Another important step taken by Harvard University toward making easier the acceptance of its opportunities by Latin American students is its decision to admit as candidates for a degree, without examination in the English language, such as have completed courses in their own country which would admit to a university there. There are 113 young men from Brazil alone in attendance at American colleges.

### Field Department Notes.

#### CENTRAL WEST DEPARTMENT.

Since the return of the Chicago Secretary on September 1, Chicago has been a veritable nursery of pacifism. The Political Equality League, under the able leadership of Miss Florence Holbrook, Miss Ella J. Abeel, and Mrs. Berthe Martin, all loyal members of the Chicago Peace Society, has undertaken to circulate a monster petition, addressed "To the Women of America," which pledges the women of the world to work for peace. Every ward in the city is being covered in an effort to secure the signature of every woman, and correspondence has been entered into with women throughout the world.

The Socialists, too, have been active. Their picnic in Riverview Park, on September 13, resolved itself into a tremendous peace demonstration, resulting in the appointment of Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, to cable leading Socialists in each of the warring countries to use all their influence to bring about a speedy end of the conflict.

The clergy took charge of the arrangements for a citizens' mass meeting at the Auditorium on Sunday, October 4, the day set aside by President Wilson as a day of prayer. Among the speakers were Governor Dunne, Miss Jane Addams, and Bishop Anderson. In countless morning services peace formed the topic of the sermon.

The *Chicago Herald*, ever a staunch peace paper, has conceived the beautiful idea of a Christmas ship, to be laden with the gifts of American children to the homeless and fatherless children of the war-stricken countries of Europe. And even the two local Hearst papers, which, during the Mexican crisis, were clamoring for war, and which now are urging the construction of twelve new dreadnaughts, have found it to their commercial advantage to get up a monster petition in behalf of peace.

A resolution favoring the study of the principles of peace in the public schools was passed by the principals of the Chicago schools and submitted to the board of education and the superintendent of schools. Both approved the resolution, and the study of peace will henceforth form a regular part of the curriculum. Miss Holbrook was chairman of the committee that drafted the resolution.

It almost goes without saying that the Chicago peace office is an unusually busy place during these days. The Secretary has filled twenty-five speaking engagements from September 14 to October 21 in Chicago and vicinity.

Requests for literature on the peace movement keep pouring in as never before, and the pacifist works in the office library are in great demand.

Articles dealing with the Great War have appeared from the Secretary's pen in *The Independent* of August 31, the *Wisconsin State Journal* of August 28, the *Germany-Abendpost* of August 24, the *Wisconsin Botschafter* of August 26, the *Chicago Daily News* of August 26, and the October issue of THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE. There also appeared an exceedingly able article on the European situation in a recent issue of the *Hamiltonian*, written by Vice-President Henry C. Morris. Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, as always, arraigns militarism in his able weekly, *Unity*, and draws forceful lessons from the present cataclysm. A series of editorials on the Great War is appearing in the *Woman's Republic* from the pen of Dr. Thomas Edward Green.

At the suggestion of Mr. Joe Beatty Burt, president of the Fraternal Education Association, the Chicago office invited almost forty supreme officers of leading fraternal bodies to issue a special proclamation to their order to observe October 4 as a day of prayer for peace. The responses received have been very gratifying. Numerous peace proclamations were issued by grand masters or other corresponding supreme officers, and eight executives issued special messages committing their order to peace propaganda, while eight others came out squarely and publicly for peace.

On Sunday afternoon, September 27, the members of

the society gathered at a public meeting in the La Salle Hotel to deliberate upon the topic, "Personal Observations on the Outbreak of the Great War." Vice-President Henry C. Morris was in the chair.

The speakers were Prof. Graham Taylor, who was in France and England during the early days of the war; Dr. Franklin H. Martin, who witnessed the mobilization of the British, German, Belgian, and French armies, and Assistant Superintendent of Schools John D. Shoop, who had thrilling experiences in France and Belgium. The discussion brought out very forcibly something of the vastness of the tragedy that is being enacted in Europe. In the informal discussion which followed several members of the society took part.

#### PACIFIC COAST DEPARTMENT.

The Director of the Pacific Coast Department, who serves as the secretary-treasurer of both the Northern and Southern California peace societies, has this fall removed his headquarters from Los Angeles to 2218 Durant avenue, Berkeley. The Los Angeles office is left in the care of Miss Barrington, who will keep it open three afternoons each week.

Mr. Root has issued a second edition of his Outline Study on World Peace for students and teachers; also a four-page leaflet entitled "Our Future Peace Program."

#### NEW ENGLAND DEPARTMENT.

Plans for an extensive membership campaign have been developed in Providence, Rhode Island, and the State of Vermont by Dr. James L. Tryon, who has opened a new office at 6 Beacon street, Boston, as the headquarters of the New England Department. The campaign in Vermont began on Saturday, October 17, with the departure of the New England Director for Brattleboro, Vermont, to speak Sunday morning on "The European War and the Way to Peace" and Sunday evening on "The Hundred Years of Peace." During the ten days' trip in Vermont he visited Saxtons River, Rutland, Burlington, and Montpelier, going also to Keene, New Hampshire, to assist the New Hampshire Peace Society in increasing their membership.

The European war has awakened interest in the peace movement everywhere, and from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island come promising signs of increased numbers and influence of the American Peace Society.

In Providence, according to the plans of the board of directors of the Rhode Island Peace Society, who met with him on October 16, the Director will lecture before various societies on important phases of the peace movement and the work of the American Peace Society. He will have the assistance of the Misses Mary and Helen Seabury, of New Bedford, in membership canvass for the Rhode Island Peace Society.

On September 6, 1914, at the invitation of Canon Carnegie, of Westminster Abbey, Dr. Tryon addressed a large congregation of British and American people at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on the peace which has existed between Great Britain and America for the last hundred years. This address has been published in *The Living Church*.

"Proposals for an International Court," an address made by Dr. Tryon at the December, 1913, meeting of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, has been reprinted as a pamphlet by the Judicial Settlement Society, and is being circulated.

The Director was the principal guest and speaker at a banquet of the Lucia Knox Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution at Copley Hotel, Boston, October 5. His subject was "Heroes of the Hundred Years of Peace." He will give his stereopticon lecture on November 4 before the Lynn Women's Club-house Corporation, on November 17 before the Arlington Educational Association, and on December 7 at St. Andrews Church, Orient Heights.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES DEPARTMENT.

Since his return from Europe the Director for the South Atlantic States Department has been busy responding to many calls both for addresses and articles for the press. The fact that he had been in the war zone, witnessed the mobilization in Germany and France, saw tens of thousands going to the front to be slaughtered or to slaughter others, and had passed through a few thrilling experiences himself, gave him a hearing in many places here at home, so that he has visited, since his return, Knoxville and Chattanooga, in Tennessee, and addressed some large audiences in Atlanta.

Chattanooga observed Peace Sunday in an impressive manner. The Sunday schools of the city made a splendid procession, every church held a special service, and able sermons were preached in behalf of the world's peace. Preparations are being made at this writing for a great Peace Convention to be held in Chattanooga.

Atlanta made much of the President's call to prayer. All the public schools had peace exercises on October 2, and on Sunday, the 4th, all the churches of the city responded to the President's appeal. Dr. Hall assisted in the services, and at night addressed a very large congregation at the Tabernacle.

In the afternoon, probably the greatest congregation Atlanta has ever witnessed, came to the peace meeting at the Auditorium; thousands could not gain admittance. Bishop Nelson, first vice-president of the Georgia Peace Society, led in prayer. The musical features were very elaborate. Resolutions of confidence in our President and an appeal to him to again tender to the warring nations his services for peace were unanimously adopted.

From October 7-14 the Disciples of Christ held their international convention in Atlanta, bringing together thousands of Christian workers from all over the world. A remarkable thing is that three of the leading speakers—Drs. Speer, Bell, and Mathews—representing three of the largest bodies in christendom, rather put the blame of the awful war in Europe upon the churches, and declared that only by a united church could the victory of the Cross over the sword be accomplished and war be no more.

The position taken by these representative men has awakened no little interest, and will be discussed in both the religious and secular press for some time to come.

One thing is evident—that the friends of peace, both inside and outside of the churches, ought to unite and make this their one great definite object, working incessantly for it. In this work the church must realize its great responsibility, not only by prayer to God to stop this awful war, but by laboring to destroy the very causes of war. To this end there is much work for us yet to do. The militant spirit is busy here in this land. In the time of peace in the United States let us prepare for peace.